

IB History of the Americas Topic #6: Independence Movements (1763-1830)

IB Concepts

Independence movements in the Americas: political, economic, social, and religious causes; the influence of Enlightenment ideas; the role of foreign intervention; conflicts and issues leading to war:

In 1783, what became the USA won independence from Britain. Between 1810 and 1825 South and Central America broke free from Spanish and Portuguese control. What caused the (North) American Revolution? Were the causes of unrest in Latin America like those in North America?

Political, intellectual, and military contributions of leaders to the process of independence: Washington, Bolivar, and San Martin:

This topic focuses on the roles of six people – George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and Bernardo O'Higgins – who hugely influenced the American Revolution and the Wars of Liberation in Spanish America.

United States: processes leading to the Declaration of Independence; influence of ideas; nature of the declaration; military campaigns/battles and their impact on the outcome:

In 1783, what became the USA won independence from Britain. Between 1810 and 1825 South and Central America broke free from Spanish and Portuguese control. What caused the (North) American Revolution? Were the causes of unrest in Latin America like those in North America?

In April 1775 events at Lexington and Concord led to the outbreak of war between Britain and its American colonies. In July 1776 the American colonists declared independence from Britain. The War of Independence was the USA's longest war until the Vietnam War (1963–73). Its outcome was far from a foregone conclusion. In 1775 British leaders were confident of victory. In the event, the Americans won, but only after a protracted war.

Latin America: characteristics of the independence processes; reasons for the similarities and differences in two Latin American countries; military campaigns/battles and their impact on the outcome:

Between 1810 and 1825 wars of independence raged across Latin America. Eventually, Spain was forced out of mainland America, and more than a dozen new nations emerged. Brazil also won independence from Portugal.

Attitude of the United States towards Latin American independence; nature of, and reasons for, the Monroe Doctrine:

American victory in the War of Independence had, in part, resulted from French and Spanish intervention. In the Wars of Liberation, the USA might seem to have been in a position to assist fellow American revolutionaries achieve independence. However, Britain was far more important. This topic examines the respective roles of the USA and Britain in Latin America by examining the Monroe Doctrine.

Impact of independence on the economies and societies of the Americas: economic cost of the wars of independence; the establishment of new trade relations; impact on different social groups— specifically Indigenous peoples, African Americans, Creoles:

The American War of Independence and the Latin American Wars of Liberation had significant consequences. Indeed the War of Independence is also called the American Revolution, implying that there was enormous change. But did the changes really amount to revolution? And why did the USA emerge more successfully than Latin American countries from the independence struggle?

IB History of the Americas Topic #6: Independence Movements (1763-1830)

IB History- Making Connections

Contextualization: a historical thinking skill that involves the ability to connect events and processes to specific circumstances of time and place as well as broader regional, national, or global processes.

Historical Interpretation: the process by which we describe, analyze, evaluate, and create explanations of past events. This is achieved through the interpretation of historical sources, including analysis of evidence, contexts, points of view, and frames of reference. Interpretation might explore causality (what made something happen), processes (revolutions, economic depressions), conflicts (social class, race, gender), historical outcomes (effects of past events), etc. Additionally, historical interpretation requires **synthesis**, the process of applying insights about the past to other historical contexts or circumstances, including the present. Interpretations are thoughtful efforts to represent and explain past events. They include three parts:

1. **Reflection:** interpretations are conscious reflections on the past, not irrational opinions. Apply logic and organization to your explanation of the past, not a reaction to the evidence.
2. **Representations:** interpretations are efforts to give an audience an image or description of the event/issue being studied through an authentic representation of how events transpired within the historical evidence.
3. **Past events:** interpretations are the reflections of those studying the past, not of the individuals in those events. Representations of the past completed by historians is known as historiography. The views of participants from the past are primary sources or historical evidence. Put these 3 elements together, linking them to the historical evidence surrounding your topic. The result will be a defensible, intelligible historical interpretation.

Using Evidence to Support an Argument or Claim:

Select **six** terms from the syllabus topic and complete a detailed outline applying analysis, contextualization, and historical interpretation towards two LEQs prompts (provided later). Each term is to be used as evidence supporting an argument or claim. Minimum **three** terms each per LEQ.

<u>LEQ Prompt #1:</u>

<u>LEQ Prompt #2:</u>

<u>Terms from the Syllabus Topic:</u>
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

